MAKE HIDES FREE other side, victory for the people will be won only by the most active and persistent demands from the people.

The Story of the Duty and What bers demanding free hides. It Means

POWER OF THE BEEF TRUST

The Few Chiefs of the Beef Trust Making a Strong Fight Against the Welfare of the Shoe and Leather In-People Who Use Leather.

No civilized country on the face of he earth breeds enough cattle to furnish sufficient leather for domestic use. In this respect the United States is ot different from England or Germany or France. We do not raise half meh leather for our shoes and belting and dress suit cases, for our harness and upholstering and a world of

Industry Grows With Free Hides. This leather is called neat leather. It is the thick hide from the backs of eves and is a byproduct of the laughtering business. Hides have always been on the free list in our tariffs except during the civil war and up to 1872, because it is by all means best to have enough raw material to give employment to our citizens as takers and harness makers and peltmakers and saddlers. All along all orts of hides were on the free list. nan ever wanted them off; no or tanner ever wanted them off. Of course it is most advisable to rive employment to as many workers ssible by bringing in as easily and cheaply as possible as much raw product as is needed to enable the workers to be put to work and provide g superior American brains and skilled American fingers to manufacturing all types of leather goods not only for home use, but for consump-

The Duty Cripples Sheemaking.

It was because bides were on the free list all along that the making of nds at work and made the supof hundreds of communities. If reased cost of the raw material would have more than counteracted the efficlency of American labor, and foreign would have secured the stronghold in shoemaking that has ours for years, a stronghold so that we have been able to beme the shoemakers of the world. ng no competition anywhere.

The Beef Trust Gets the Duty. But this result was obtained before 897, when the Dingley tariff was passed. The Dingley tariff did not figures as to cost of production submit have hides on the schedule when it left ted by interested parties, saying: "They here. The shoemakers did not ask it. The tanners did not ask it. But, at the wer and pull managed to sneak in a 5 per cent duty on neat hides just beore the senate passed the bill. Through the best opposition that could be made at short notice this was cut down to

Thus the beef trust, for which the rick was done, by influencing certain nators, imposed a great burden on

e American people. This 15 per nt duty has added only about \$2,-00,000 a year to the revenues of the nt, but it has cost the people told millions. It has cut off thounds of men from employment, beause, through the duty on sole leather. e American shoemakers could only nish the uppers of millions of dollars' orth of shoes which they have been ced to send abroad, where they uld put soles on them much cheaper

It Wipes Out the Tanneries. Through this duty on hides, put on senators to add to the profits of the f trust, we have all had to pay more our shoes and everything else made neat leather. The farmer has had pay more for his harness, the ranchm more for his saddles, the manuacturer more for his belting, and every one more for trunks, satchels and furniture. We are handicapped in getting leather from outside. The control of the leather supply at home is entirely in the hands of the beef trust. tanneries have been greatly injured, and many have been forced to either go into bankruptcy or to sell their plants to the trust. Thus the trust has been getting into a position continued, "and I know what it can where it could not only dictate the price of raw hides, but also on the can produce more steel in a given time tanned leather as well, through its command of the leather finishing business.

The Payne Bill and the Trusts. Now, through the pressure of aroused blic opinion, the Payne tariff bill, as orted to and passed by the house representatives, makes hides free duty. A determined attempt was de in the house on the day the bill as passed to impose a duty of 10 per t on hides, but it was voted down. he beef trust, however, is not yet sten. Its greatest strength is in the ate, where the destructive duty on es was put on in 1897. And it is the senate that the Payne bill now s. There the rich, powerful and crupulous beef trust will marshal senatorial friends and use all its ources to get a duty of not less than

In this struggle in the senate be en the welfare of nearly 90,000,000 people on one side and the eight or chiefs of the beef trust on the

worth advertising.

small and the method effective.

Letters from the people should pour in upon the senate in overwhelming num-

The beef trust tries to hoodwink the farmers by stating that if the duty is removed from hides it will make the farmers and cattle raisers pay for it by giving them less for their cattle. The absurdity and humbuggery of this are becoming plain to the sellers of cattle. They know very well that if the beef trust thought that it could buy cattle, by hook or crook, for even I cent per head less than it is buying it for today, the present market price on stock would be down to that figure, hide duty or no hide duty. The beef trust, like every other trust, forces down the price of everything it buys in every possible way and takes for itself every advantage it can. The farmers and cattle raisers are vitally interested in the healthy activity of

Carnegie and Schwab, Declare That American Labor Is Really the Cheapest and That the Steel Industry Is Ready For the Competition of the World.

The foremost men of the iron and steel industry in the United States have declared publicly that steel needs no protection whatever: that the manufacture of iron and steel is actually no longer an "infant industry," but

pre-eminent ability in steel manufacture and knowledge of its conditions. In his article in the Century Magazine ed the wealth of the country by of December, 1908, he states unequivocally that the time has come for free trade in iron and steel products. He "The writer has co-operated in making several reductions as steel manufac turers became able to bear reductions Today they need no protection unless perhaps in some new specialties unhides had been on the tariff list the in- known to the writer, because steel is now produced cheaper here than anywages paid per man. Not a ton of steel is produced in the world at as small an outlay for labor as in our own

Carnegie Advises Payne.

Carnegie also appeared by request at the hearings by the ways and means committee while the Payne tariff bill was being prepared and gave the members some plain truths. He told them judge should be permitted to sit in a cause in which he is interested, and you make the greatest mistake in your a cat." And he added these significant words: "It is not possible for the world to compete with the home producer. But I agree with the president elect (Taft) that the effect of a tariff is to render easier combinations raising yond what they could do under free

Payne Favors the Steel Trust.

Payne and his committee listened to the suggestions of the steel trust and reported a merely nominal and ineffectual reduction in the steel schedule. These reductions would not bring lower prices, except possibly in the case of steel rails. And the senate has increased the Payne rates on various items in the steel schedule more nearly to the Dingley figures. This is for the profits of the trust, of course.

Schwab Knows American Labor. Next to Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel corporation and now president of the Bethlehem Steel company, is most conspicuous for thoroughgoing experience and ability in steelmaking. He said publicly in an interview reported in the Journal of Commerce of New York on March 29: "Cut the tariff on steel or anything else you please. American labor can stand it. I believe in a reduction. I feel just as Andrew Carnegie does on that matter. American labor can make the best steel in the world, and with it we can compete

with the world. "I have been in contact with labor of all kinds for many years," Schwab do. I know that American workmen than any others in the world. I know that they can put out better steel tha: any others. We have nothing to fen: from a cut in duties, because we have the best goods. It is true that we pay our workmen more money than other nations, but you always have to pay skillful workmen the highest wages Therefore the highest paid labor is the most profitable to the employer. Th skillful man makes money for the em

Protection. Fence our Europe rivals out; Keep the duty steep; Save our honest workingman

Thus produce a dearth And make the honest workman pay

NYTHING in a store that is worth selling is

through the columns of the "Farmer." The cost is

Let the public know what you have to sell,

Fill his place with an immigrant

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Walter H. Thacher, New York City; C. W. C. Taber, Barrister and Solicitor, Dawson, Y. T., Canada; McGiveren and Hayden, Barristers and Solicitors, Ot-

Fiscal Agent.
Max Wiscourts investment Securities, 38 and 40 West 23rd St. If you have anything good, I'll find the money.

Placer deposits mining, 10c. per cubic yard, are giving handsome profits to the operators where the gold dredge is in use. One dredge will treat two or three thousand yards per day, and do more work than 1,000 men. It can be seen, therefore, what enormus profits there are in placers running 30c. to \$5,00 per cubic Total

Just consider a large body of gravel many millions of cubic yards that run 40c. to \$5.00 of gold per yard. Mixed with the gravel at an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the water in the creek bed. This gravel is not rich enough to move down to the water and wash or separate the gold from the gravel. The workman would not earn enough to pay his board. No doubt you have seen a steam shovel work. Well, the dipper dredge is much the same, perhaps on a larger scale. The washing machine is put on the car with the shovel. The loaded dipper is swung around and emptied into the washing machine. The water is pumped up from the greek and the gold is washed or sepa-

THE YUKON MILLING, DREDGING & POWER COMPANY.

(Incorporated).

Capital Stock, \$5,000,000, in shares of One Dollar each, \$6,000,000 shares, full paid, non-assessable.

Bonds.

Authorized,

Assets.

Water Grant Klondike River... \$10,000,000

Mining rights, White channel... 20,000,000

Tated from the gravel. The car moves along, the gold is left in the washing machine and the sand and rocks are carried aside with an elevator. The dredge is run continually during the working season. Four men do the operating, 8-hour shifts of this kind takes 400 horse power to operate. A washing machine will save 150 per day for 160 days at 75c. per dray for 160 days at 81,000 per day for 160 days at \$2,000 per day for 200 days at \$2,000 per day for 200 days at \$2,000 per ton.

Assets.

very fine.

A floating dredge is on a barge or scow, usually called a gold ship. This has an endless chain of buckets that carries or brings the gravel aboard the ship to the washing machine, where the process of separating the gold goes on, and the rocks and sand are carried off with a conveyor. A machine of this kind requires about 200 horse power and costs, set up in Klondike, about \$150,000.

Det cost	1100
Total	1,600
Operating Expenses and Increase of plant.	
Power plant	
Dredges, 800,000 yds. at	
20c	
Mill. 40,000 tons at 60c	
Increase of plant	
Interest on bonds 75,000	
Depreciation and insurance, 25,000	
Sinking fund for redemption bonds100,000	
bonds	
Dividend on 4,000,000 stock, 10%	
10cr	
Total	1,231
	- W.S.W.

over 1½ tons.

By milling the coarse gold that is caught by sluicing, the fine gold that is washed away or floats away is saved, and the gold contained in the quartz rocks is saved. Such values as this in a lode mine or ledge would not pay for mining alone, but in our plant the materials are loaded with a power shovel and run into the mill by gravity at an expense of less than 10c. per ton. The mill will pulverize 2½ tons for one from the solid quartz ledge. It is entirely free from all rebellious ores and makes a high saving by nmalgamation. This Company made thorough tests with a small mill. They milled over 50 tons in five-ton lots, taking over an area of five miles.

Fiscal Agent.

Max Wiseburs Investment Securities, 38 and 40 West 23rd St. If you have anything good, I'll find the money.

The Yukon Milling, Dredging & Power Company.

We own the water-right for power purposes on the Klondike River, a grant from the Canndian Government. This controls the power of the whole Klondike district. The power controls the mines to the amount of the difference between the cost of power produced by steam and that produced by water.

This company includes three enterprises, each of unusual profit-producing ability, and each of an exceptional safe, sound character. The power plant is capable of producing 20,000 horse power and earning 115,000 per day for 160 to 200 days in the year. 6,000 horse power plant will be in operation by July, 1909. The profits from the power will be over 1,200 per cent, per day, with unlimited market for the power, besides giving the same to the user at one-third of cost of steam. Klondike and its surroundings has produced over \$200,000,000 in gold with man power. With such vast bodies of gold-bearing gravels and improved machinery in saving gold where the invisible is saved as well as

2 dredges handling 5,000 yds. per day for 160 days at \$1 per yd 200-ton quartz mill treating 200	800,00
tons per day for 200 days at \$2.00 per ton	80,00
Total	,600,00
Operating Expenses and Increase of plant.	
Power plant	
20c	
Interest on bonds	
bonds	
10%	221 00

Operating And

Increase of Plant.

Power plant \$7,850

Dredges 1,600,000 yds. at 220,000

ESTIMATED PROCEEDS, h. p. 150 days at \$50 yds.

5 dredges handling 12,500 yds.

per day for 160 days at \$1 per

yd.

Mill of 3,000-ton capacity treating
3,000 tons per day for 200 days
at \$2 per ton

Balance from last year....

Operating Expenses.
Power plant
Dredges 2,000,000 yds. at 20c. 400,000
Mill 600,000 tons at 60c. 360,000
Interest on bonds. 75,000
Depreciation and insur-

Results from an investment of \$1,000 in the bonds of the Yukon Milling, Dredging and Power Company in four

ply.

Cost of operating a 200 horse-power day of the state of the stat

3 firemen, 1 on each 8 hour shift, @

ting with electricity produced by water, so can be sold at remunerative prices, that the actual cost of steam is as above.

Cost of operating the above dredge by

J. S. Williams. Cost of operating the above dredge by electricity sold by the Yukon Milling, Dredging and Power Company: 200 horse-power, @ 75 per day.....

Saving to dredge from cost of steam.. \$365,5450,000 of the bonds of this Company have been already placed. The Company now offers \$509,000 additional bonds for

What Others Say.

"The establishment of a large pumping plant is only possible if water power be used, as the price for generating steam is prohibitive. The Klondike River could be used for this purpose. The flow at ordinary summer level averages about 80.000 miner's inches."—Extract from the report of R. G. McConnell, Geological Survey of Canada, Vol. XIV.

Dear Sirs:

With cheap electric energy, there is a vast field for dredging purposes in the entire Klondike District.

In fact, in my own group of white channel claims I have white gravel in sufficient quantities to supply 100 stamp mill for many years, and cheap electric energy would solve the problem of extracting the combined gold content thereof from such white channel gravel.

If I can be of any further service please command me.

Respectfully,

Dear Sirs:

There is absolutely no question but that the installation of a properly equipped water power plant for the generating of electrical power will be a tremendous boon to the whole community. I have personally paid as high as \$\$ per hour per sluice head for water pumped by the use of steam power generated by wood and coal fuel.

Yours truly,

Ex-Resident Government Architect of Dawson, Y. T.

Dear Sirs:
Your water power plant is just what is needed. You will be able to furnish power so much less than with a steam plant using wood and coal, which is such expensive fuel in that country.

Very respectfully,

Robert Anderson,

Robert Anderson,

Ltd.

sech of unusual prott-producing ability, markets, no business in the world aster of producing 300 horse power plant will be incomediated by the producing ability markets, no business in the world aster of producing 300 horse power and earning of the power plant will be in the producing 300 horse power plant will be in the producing ability of the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the producing a second of the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the power of the power will be over 1,000 per cent. Producing 300 horse power plant will be in the po

24 Dear Sirs:

Technically speaking, it may not be proper to call cleaning boilers cost of daily operating. There is one day in the week lost by doing this caused by muddy water, and a dredge making \$1,000 profit the Dawson electric light and power per day reduces the week's profit this much, which would not occur in opera-

This is the chance!

Dear Sirs:

Regarding cost of power I thins and timate may be formed by confidering the cost of wood, the chief source of power in the Yukon. The Yukon Government makes an annual contract for about 1,500 to 2,000 cords of wood. The best contract price I could ever get was \$10.58 per cord and its lowness was due to the fact that the North American Transportation & Trading Co. had a stock of wood on hand which it whiled to get rid of, as it was giving up the wood business. I do not think wood has ever since been purchased as cheaply by the Joyernment. I know it never was before or during my time as Governor. I think fiz to \$15 per cord is a fair price in Dawson for dry firewood delivered.

I am very familiar with the operations

In Dawson for dry firewood delivered.

I am very familiar with the operation of the Bonanza Basin Gold Mining Company and know that their wood in the firebox on the dredge cost fully \$11 per cord. The dredge of the company used not less than twelve cords per day. I estimate the cost of supplying power to the dredge would be not less than \$300 per day. The dredge requires about 15 to 150 horse-power. A dredge or anything else requiring power on Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker or any other creek would certainly pay a greater price than the dredge to which I specifically referred.

For the employment of power I have no doubt there will be most ample field in the valley of the Klondike alone they is field for a score of dredges which require power to operate them. Every cree bottom will require dredges and many valuable hills and benches will be worke immediately upon steady power during the summer season being reasonable rates.

I am, dear sir,

Your very truly

Jno. T. Congdon.

I must naturally speak without author-ity, but we will naturally be large users of your power on our properties; in fact, believe we could use the greatest part of your entire power plant.

Very respectfully yours, Harry S. Rothschild.

Mining for placer gold has been carried on in the Klondike District for nearly eleven years. Since then that section of the Yukon Territory has been a steady producer, yielding over 120 millions of gold bullion.

gold buillon.

Pumping has not been in the main a success because the cost of fuel has been so great as to make the water so expensive that none but the richest hill gravels could be worked at a profit. Anything therefore that will reduce the cost of pumping water will to the extent of that reduction make it posible to work gravel by this method that up to the present could not be worked at a profit.

Dredging is to be the great work of the future in mining guld in the Klondike. On the Klondike River and its tribu-taries within ten miles of Dawson there are at present seven dredges ready for work under construction.

These machines are driven by steam or electricity. Electricity generated by water power will be the power of the future in that district and there is already a large market for such power and will be a much greater market in future.

The nearest source for generalize

Truly yours,
Alfred Thompson,
Member of Parliament for Yukon Terri-

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